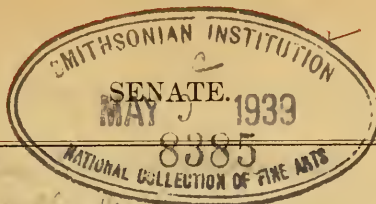


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PROPOSED AMERICAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE AT PARIS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN REGARD TO THE
PROPOSED AMERICAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE AT PARIS.

MAY 23, 1900.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered
to be printed.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the proposed American National Institute at Paris to be erected on ground to be donated by the Government of France and to be free from taxation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 23, 1900.

To the PRESIDENT:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its submission to Congress, should you deem that course proper, copy of a letter of March 28, 1900, with its several accompaniments, from Miss Matilda Smedley, founder and director-general, in regard to the proposed American National Institute at Paris. On this point Miss Smedley says:

I need only remark that the French Government not only has granted a valuable site on which to erect suitable buildings in the city of Paris for the purpose indicated, but that it has made it possible that such a structure, as you have so worthily stated "to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American National Institute for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study," shall remain forever free from taxation.

It will be found by further reference to Miss Smedley's letter that an appropriation of \$250,000 is desired with which to erect a suitable building on the site to be selected.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 22, 1900.

WASHINGTON, *March 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, knowing your interest in the subject, a letter I have addressed to the President in regard to the American National Institute at Paris.

I should personally appreciate whatever you may be able to do toward inducing the President to submit my letter to Congress in accordance with my suggestion, with such recommendation as he may feel the subject merits.

Thanking you very kindly for your interest and attention in the matter, I am,

Very truly, yours,

MATILDA SMEDLEY.

Hon. JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 28, 1900.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

It will be recalled that in your message to Congress of December 5, 1899, you made use of the following language:

The United States Government building is approaching completion, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display, to represent our nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site, already given by the municipality, near the exposition grounds, to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American National Institute, for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study.

As you know, for years I have been deeply interested in a scheme known as the American National Institute (Prix de Paris). The aim of this institute is to procure for the young men and women of the United States advantage of finishing in France their education in literature and the sciences, as well as in the different branches of the arts: for example, painting, engraving, sculpture, architecture, music, and the drama. Scholarships (Prix de Paris) will also be created similar to the scholarships (Prix de Rome) which are awarded to French artists.

As showing more in detail the facts in regard to this matter, which can not fail, when fully understood by the people of the United States, to elicit their warm appreciation and deserve their approbation, I quote as a part of this communication a report by the municipal councilor, showing conclusively that the Government of France has granted and is ready to negotiate with the American National Institute, or its duly authorized representatives, for a plot of ground in the city of Paris for the purpose of establishing the equivalent for the youth of America of the schools furnished by France at Athens and Rome. A literal translation of the report reads as follows:

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PARIS, 1899.

REPORT.

In the name of the fourth commission, with a view of granting to the American National Institute the concession of a plot of ground in the city of Paris for the purpose of establishing the equivalent, for the youth of America, of the schools furnished by France at Rome and Athens, presented by M. Emile Clairin, municipal councilor.

GENTLEMEN: The American National Institute, authorized by the State of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1895, has addressed to you a petition asking for

the concession of a plat of ground in the city of Paris upon which to construct a palace corresponding to our academy at Rome and our school at Athens.

The aim of this institute is to procure for the young men and women of the United States the advantage of finishing in France their education—literary, scientific, or in the different branches of the arts; painting, engraving, sculpture, architecture, music, dramatic art, etc. Scholarships (prix de Paris) will also be created similar to the scholarships (prix de Rome) which are awarded to our artists.

The maintenance of the institute will be assured by the maintenance of the scholarships created, either by private persons or by the forty-five States of the Union. The construction of the palace would be defrayed by an official grant of 1,250,000 francs, and, we must add, it would already have been begun but for a legal hindrance preventing the United States Government from acquiring property directly or indirectly in a foreign country.

This project was from the very first much approved of in America, and we have before us a list of about 800 adherents, and we find the institute has already received important endowments, such as that of Mrs. Walden-Pell, honorable president of the institute, amounting to 500,000 francs, for the creation of a scholarship for music to bear her name; that of Mrs. James Jackson, in memory of her husband, of the like sum, with the further promise of contributing toward the establishment of the institute library; that of Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York, amounting to 25,000 francs, etc. You will find elsewhere, attached to this report, the names of the members of the first committee, the composition of which you will appreciate at its full value.

We regret we are unable to place before you the long list, read by us, of the marks of sympathy and adhesion that the American National Institute has obtained in France among artists and literary and scientific men.

We are not surprised at this, for this enterprise, of such great utility to the youth of America, is invested with a grandeur which will not escape you. Your commission has considered that it can not remain indifferent to this, the more that you, like ourselves, are greatly touched by this fresh homage paid to the city of Paris, considered in the light of the luminous center of civilization.

Unfortunately, it is impossible for us, on many accounts, to make the institute the free gift of a municipal plat of ground for the erection of its palace. But it has appeared to your fourth commission that all difficulties could be avoided by conceding to the institute, under certain conditions to be discussed, a piece of ground for a long period—fifty years, for instance—and renewable, for the nominal rent of 1 franc yearly. We can not further discuss the contract to intervene. It suffices to-day to make its outlines. You will have to examine it in detail in your next sitting, if, as we hope, you return the petition in question with a favorable notice to the prefect of the Seine, that he may enter into negotiation with the founders of the American National Institute.

We can not but suppose ourselves to be the interpreters of the entire council, as we are already of your commission of education and the fine arts, in respectfully congratulating Miss Matilda Smedley, founder of the institute, upon her generous and noble initiative.

If it is of interest to the youth of America, if the city of Paris should rejoice at it, the whole of France will applaud, happy in the glory of her artists and the genius of her scholars, proud of the light they shed on the world.

The reporter.

EMILE CLAIRIN.

PROJECT OF DELIBERATION.

The council, after due examination of the petition No. 3170 of the American National Institute; after due examination of the report of Mr. E. Clairin, in the name of the fourth commission, decide:

ARTICLE 1. That the administration be invited to open negotiations with the founders of the American National Institute, with the view of conceding to them, by a long lease renewable, at an annual rent of 1 franc, a plat of ground belonging to the city of Paris, for the construction of the palace of said institute.

ARTICLE 2. That the intervening contract be submitted to the municipal council during its next sitting.

(The fourth commission—education, fine arts—is composed of Messrs. Clairin, president; Hattat, vice-president; Archain, secretary; Bellan, Blondel, Paul Brousse, Chausse, Gay, John Labusquierre, Lampue, Marsoulan, Louis Mill, Alfred Moreau, Parrissee, Pierpraud, Vorbe.)

[Translation.]

VILLE DE PARIS CONSEIL MUNICIPAL,
Paris, December 28, 1899.

SIR: I am happy to inform you that the municipal council has voted the resolution adopted by the fourth commission, and which I had the honor of forwarding you, with regard to the American National Institute.

Pray accept, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished and devoted sentiments.

CLAIRIN.

[Direction of municipal business. American National Institute. French Republic. Liberty, equality, fraternity.]

PREFECTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE,
Paris, February 6, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor of forwarding you the following list of plats of ground belonging to the city of Paris, the dimensions and sites of which appear to be convenient for the eventual erection of the salons of the American National Institute.

1°. Avenue de Suffren, corner of Quai d'Orsay; surface, 1,319.21 meters. This ground is actually occupied by the Society of the Maréorama in virtue of a lease.

2°. Avenue de Suffren; surface, 1,357.60 meters. This ground is occupied by the Palace of Optics in virtue of a lease expiring July 1, 1901.

3°. Site of the old Grenelle slaughterhouses, Avenue de Breteuil; surface, 32,000 meters. This ground is let to the Society of French Artists, and will be disposable on December 31, 1900.

4°. Rue Robert Estienne; surface, 2,000 meters. This ground is actually occupied by a deposit of materials which could be transported elsewhere.

5°. The old Villejuif slaughterhouses; surface, 26,000 meters. These slaughterhouses are on the point of being disaffected.

6°. Boulevard Raspail et Rue Schoelcher; surface, 2,774 meters.

7°. Boulevards Raspail, Edgar Quinet, and Rue E. Richard; surface, 3,706 meters

8°. Rues Victor Considerant, Schoelcher, and Boulevard Raspail; surface, 3,647 meters.

9°. Rues Guy de Maupassant et Mignard, 1,440 meters.

10°. Rues Edmond About et Emile Augier; surface, 2,925 meters.

11°. Boulevard Jules Sandeau, Rues Eug. Labiche et de Franqueville; surface, 5,146 meters.

12°. Boulevards Lannes et Flandrin et Rue Dufrenoy; surface, 4,900 meters.

13°. Boulevards de Pasteur et de Vaugisard; surface, 3,093 meters.

14°. Boulevard Pasteur et Rue des Fourneaux; surface, 2,340 meters.

You will find attached the plans of these different plats of ground. I must ask you, after having examined them, kindly to return them to me, and to let me know which is the one you choose.

As I have already had the honor of explaining to you, for a certain number of these plats of land certain difficulties will arise for the affectation of the price of same to operations engaged, but it will be for the municipal council to decide what can be done.

Your proposition will then be submitted to the municipal council with notification from the administration.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

The prefect of the Seine (by authority).

The director of the municipal business.

AMENANT.

M. HENRI VON DAUR,
Avenue d'Éna 50.

That this matter is not without interest from public men of America, I may say that I sought the advice of the present Secretary of State, the Hon. John Hay, who in a letter addressed to Mrs. Walden-Pell, honorary president, of January 27, 1899, said:

Whether it be proposed to make the National Institute an accessory feature of the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, or whether it be proposed to incorporate the institute under national auspices, much in the same way as the Corcoran Art Gallery in this city was incorporated, if the latter were done, I

am inclined to think that the former would naturally follow, the advantage to be gained from associating the enterprise with the national representation of this country at the Paris Exposition being obviously conducive to its most practical organization on a basis promising permanent and large usefulness.

Again, the Hon. Cushman K. Davis, a distinguished member of the Congress of the United States and present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, said in a letter dated February 8, 1899:

My own opinion is that the question now resolves itself into a plain business proposition, based upon one fact, and that fact is, Has the French Government made a concession for a site, or will it make one? If it has made or does make such a concession, I see no reason why the structure can not be erected as desired.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, a Senator of the United States from the State of New York, in a recent communication to me, says:

I cordially concur in the views and suggestions of Senator Davis.

I need only remark that the French Government not only has granted a valuable site on which to erect a suitable building in the city of Paris for the purpose indicated, but that it has made it possible that such a structure, as you have so worthily stated, "to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American National Institute, for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study," shall remain forever free from taxation.

I may further observe that members of the Academy and Institute of France have signified their intention to support the American National Institute, as is fully shown by the subjoined resolution adopted May 4, 1899:

RESOLUTION.

TO WILLIAM MCKINLEY, *President of the United States*:

Miss Matilda Smedley, founder and director-general; Mrs. Walden-Pell, honorary president; Mrs. James Jackson, founder of the library; Henri von Daur, secretary-general of the American National Institute, have the honor to submit to you, Mr. President, the following resolution supported by the Académie Française and members of the Institut de France, and other classes of distinguished organizations of the arts and literature of France, in support of the American National Institute, Prix de Paris, which are living testimonials of the good will and welcome of the French nation.

The institute, as it is planned, will be to the United States what the Prix de Rome has been and is to France.

Everyone interested in the progress of the future of our glorious nation's real welfare, and in the success of our talented students who come to Paris to perfect themselves in these respective branches of education, will acknowledge that the institute is the only solution of the difficulty that retards the arts of our country.

The American National Institute, Prix de Paris, will not only render us finished artists, but competent teachers, paving the way for a national standard.

But cultivating the highest degree of art education, under the best advantages in the French capital, a special study of the French language is absolutely necessary, and should begin at home, to be perfected in the institute.

The establishment of the American National Institute will afford the most complete satisfaction to a noble and legitimate cause by developing more intimate relations between the two sister Republics, in social life as well as in literature and the arts.

The American National Institute, Prix de Paris, has received contributions from the first masters in France in painting, sculpture, objets de art, literary works, etc. Musicians have been equally liberal in granting one continuous free scholarship. A letter of consideration has been secured to grant at the proper moment the privilege of public utility. Such sympathy and testimonials have never been given in such generous measure to a foreign institute in France, and on the basis of such generosity of gifts from the great Republic of France, we are confident that Mr. William

McKinley, President of the United States, together with the proper authorities at Washington, will not fail to give the full consideration to our petition.

Signed in support thereof by

M. M. F. BRUNETIÈRE, *De l'Académie Française, Directeur de la Revue des Deux Mondes.*

G. BOISSIER, *Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie Française.*

JOSÉ MARIA DE HEREDIA, *De l'Académie Française.*

THUREAU DANGIN, *Historien, de l'Académie Française.*

ANDRÉ THEURIET, *Auteur de Romans, de l'Académie Française.*

HENRY HUSSAYE, *Auteur, de l'Académie Française.*

JULES LEMAITRE, *Publiciste, de l'Académie Française.*

LE DUC DE BROGLIE, *De l'Académie Française, Ancien Président du Conseil et de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

GREARD, *Recteur de l'Université de Paris, de l'Académie Française.*

VICOMTE DE BORNIER, *Poète auteur de la "Fille de Rolland," de l'Académie Française.*

GEBHART, *Professeur à l'Université de Paris, Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE, *Historien, Publiciste de l'Académie Française.*

MEZIÈRES, *Professeur à l'Université de Paris, Député, de l'Académie Française.*

PAUL BOURGET, *Auteur, de l'Académie Française.*

ALBERT VANDAL, *Historien, de l'Académie Française.*

GASTON PARIS, *Philologue de l'Académie des Suscriptions, Administrateur du Collège de France, de l'Académie Française.*

EUGÈNE GUILLAUME, *Sculpteur, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, de l'Académie Française, Directeur de l'Académie de France à Rome.*

LUDOVIC HALEVY, *Auteur dramatique, de l'Académie Française.*

LAVISSE, *Professeur à l'Université de Paris, de l'Académie Française.*

PAUL DESCHANEL, *De l'Académie Française, Président de la Chambre des Députés.*

SULLY PRUDHOMME, *De l'Académie Française.*

GEORGE CLAIRIN, *Artiste Peintre.*

G. HANOTAUX, *De l'Académie Française, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.*

GEORGES PICOT, *Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

FRANÇOIS COPPEE, *De l'Académie Française.*

JULES CAMBON, *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Washington.*

EDMOND ROUSSE, *Ancien Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats, de l'Académie Française.*

VICOMTE E. M. DE VOGUE, *De l'Académie Française.*

ALBERT SOREL, *Historien, de l'Académie Française.*

COMTE DE MUX, *Député, de l'Académie Française.*

LÉON BONNAT, *Peintre, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts.*

CAROLUS DURAN, *Président de la Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts.*

BARTHOLOI, *Vice-Président de la Société des Artistes Français.*

BENJAMIN CONSTANT, *Artiste Peintre, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts.*

CORMON, *Artiste Peintre, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts.*

ED. CORROYER, *Artiste Peintre, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts.*

GEROME, *Artiste Peintre, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts.*

JULES BRETON, *Artiste Peintre, de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts.*

JULES CLARETIE, *De l'Académie Française.*

MARQUIS COSTA DE BEAUREGARD, *De l'Académie Française.*

WILLIAM BOUGUEREAU, *Artiste Peintre, Membre de l'Institut.*

L. LEPINE, *Préfet de Police.*

AUG. RODIN, *Sculpteur.*

ÉMILE CLAIRIN, *Président de la IV. Commission du Conseil Municipal de Paris.*

JOY V. CHELMINSKY, *Artiste Peintre.*

I. DE SELVES, *Préfet de la Seine.*

LYON CAEN, *Professeur à la Faculté de Droit, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

ROCQUAIN, *Historien, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

RAVAISONMOLLIEN, *Philosophe, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

ADOLPHE GUILLOT, *Juriconsulte, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

LUCHAIRE, *Historien, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, *Publiciste, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

AUCOC, *Juriconsulte, de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.*

D. PUECH, *Sculpteur.*

L. PUECH, *Député de Paris.*

Signed in support thereof by

GEORGES LEYGUES, *Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts.*
 HENRI ROUJON, *Membre de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, Directeur des Beaux-Arts.*
 E. SAGLIO, *Directeur du Musée de Cluny, Membre de l'Institut.*
 DOCTEUR CH. RICHET, M. D., *Professeur de la Faculté de Médecine, Membre de l'Institut.*
 DOCTEUR ALBERT ROBIN.
 J. BERNARDI, *Directeur de l'Indépendance Belge.*
 LÉON CLERY, *Avocat à la Cour d'Appel.*
 FÉLIX HERBET, *Avocat à la Cour d'Appel, Maire du VI. Arr.*
 LE DUC DE POMAR.
 GEORGES OHNET, *Auteur.*
 JULIEN PIERNE, *Compositeur.*
 RENÉ LENORMAND, *Compositeur.*
 ÉMILE SOLDI COLBERT, *Auteur de la Langue Sacrée.*

In view of all these facts and especially of the generosity and good will shown by the Government of France and its citizens, I trust I am not asking too much that this matter may now be brought to the attention of Congress to the end that, in its wisdom, an appropriation of \$250,000 may be granted with which to erect a suitable structure in Paris upon the grounds so generously donated, to be known as the American National Institute, with all its immense advantages to the American youth, male and female.

When the gifts that have been donated are called in their total value will not be less than \$100,000.

The scholarships that have been given are as follows:

Mrs. Walden-Pell	\$10,000
Mrs. James Jackson	10,000
Mrs. Frank Leslie	5,000
Baroness Seilliere	200
The Baroness Zedwitz	500

The Institute will be self-sustaining through private contributions and scholarships and no claim for any expense attendant upon its due and proper maintenance will be asked or expected from the Government of the United States beyond the sum of \$250,000 for the erection of the structure.

In this connection I submit, as an appendix to this report, 14 building sites, any one of which is suitable and may be selected. One-half of these is valued at \$250,000 each, while the least would at a low estimate be \$60,000. The municipal council is anxious to close negotiations for any one of these sites, based upon favorable action by the Congress of the United States. I trust, therefore, Mr. President, that you will lay this matter promptly before that body, with such recommendation as the weight of your official character and influence will necessarily impart, to the end that that which is within our grasp of so much benefit to our citizens may not be wholly lost to them.

As showing more fully, if need be, the importance of this institute and the benefits to be derived therefrom by my countrymen and countrywomen, I append hereto certain papers to which I cordially invite your attention.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

MATILDA SMEDLEY,
Founder and Director-General.

INCLOSURES.

The Prefect of Police of Paris to the Ambassador of the United States, December 16, 1896.

Extract from letter of Mr. Van Vechten Olcott, November 15, 1897.

* Mr. Jules Cambon to Miss Smedley, December 2, 1898.

General Porter to the Prefect of the Seine, Paris, January 20, 1899.

Mr. Jules Cambon to the Prefect of the Seine, Paris, February 7, 1899.

Letters from Mr. A. Kaempfen, M. Clairin, Mr. Jules Cambon, Mr. Henry Hous-saye, Mr. T. M. de Heredia, Mr. E. M. de Vogilie, Mr. E. Soldi Colbert, to Miss Smedley.

Mr. John D. Crimmins to President McKinley, May 2, 1899.

Mr. Laisney to Miss Smedley, October 23, 1899.

Mr. Richet to Miss Smedley, February 14, 1900.

From Cardinal Rampolla, October 24, 1899.

From Mr. Zonghi, October 27, 1899.

Mr. Henri von Daur to President McKinley, January 9, 1900.

Minutes of the meeting of the American National Institute, February 6, 1900.

Mr. Thomas Hastings to Miss Smedley, March 17, 1900.

Mr. Howard Russell Butler to Miss Smedley, March 19, 1900.

Miss Sarah E. Buckbee to Miss Smedley, March 20, 1900.

List of signers of petition to the United States Government.

Maps representing 14 sites to be selected from in the city of Paris.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, PREFECTURE DE POLICE,
Paris, December 16, 1896.

You were kind enough to recommend to me in your dispatch letter of the 12th instant, in very special terms, Miss Smedley, who desires to secure recognition as an establishment of public utility for the association entitled the American National Institute, now in the course of formation, in which your embassy is interested, the object of which is to create a center of encouragement for Americans who come to France to study the arts and literature. It gives me great pleasure to say that I have received Miss Smedley, together with Mrs. Gibbs, the lady who accompanied her. The papers of the association under notice were sent by me on the 12th instant to the prefect of the Seine, transmitting to him also the very favorable information which I have taken pains to collect on the subject of the proposed enterprise. I have, in the meantime, given these ladies the necessary information of the course to follow in order to secure at the fitting moment for this institution the recognition of the French Government as a work of public utility. I will add, Monsieur Ambassador, that the entire support of my administration has been made for the work undertaken by Miss Smedley, and I have every reason to believe that this work, patronized by the very best American society and by a large number of the notabilities in the arts and literature in America, as well as by a large part of the notabilities in the arts and literatures of my own country, will receive in France the best acceptance. Be pleased to accept, Monsieur Ambassador, the assurance of my very high consideration.

The prefect of police.

LAPINE.

To the AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(On record at the American embassy in Paris.)

PARIS, le 2 décembre 1898.

MADAME: Vous avez bien voulu m'écrire, ainsi que Monsieur Von Daur, pour me demander d'être membre honoraire du Conseil de l'American National Institute. Je ne puis qu'accepter l'offre honorable que vous m'adressez, et vous remercier, car l'œuvre dont vous poursuivez la réalisation est digne de toutes les sympathies.

Agréez, je vous prie, Madame, l'expression de ma considération la plus distinguée.

JULES CAMBON.

AMBASSADE DES ETATS-UNIS,
18, AVENUE KLÉBER,
Paris, le 20 janvier 1899.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉFET: Mon prédécesseur, Mr. Eustis, avait pris sous son patronage l'American National Institute que plusieurs de mes nationaux, et un certain nombre des vôtres, veulent fonder à Paris pour faciliter l'étude des arts aux jeunes américaines des deux sexes, qui, chaque année, viennent chercher en France un enseignement supérieur. Cet institut étant une œuvre d'initiative particulière, je n'ai pas à intervenir dans les démarches qui peuvent assurer sa fondation. Je vous demande, cependant, la permission de vous présenter Mademoiselle Smedley qui s'est consacrée à cette œuvre et qui désire vous entretenir à ce sujet.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Préfet, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

HORACE PORTER.

Monsieur de SELVES,
Préfet de la Seine, Paris.

PARIS, 7 février, 1899.

MON CHER PRÉFET: L'American National Institute se met en instance auprès de vous pour obtenir la concession d'un terrain de la ville de Paris, afin d'y construire un édifice destiné à remplir pour les Américains le rôle que remplit pour nous-mêmes notre Ecole de Rome.

Cette œuvre, née de l'initiative individuelle, comme toutes œuvres artistiques en Amérique, a déjà recueilli des ressources qui en assurent le succès. Elle est destinée à répandre l'influence de la ville de Paris et à resserrer les liens de sympathie qui nous unissent à l'Amérique. Je serais heureux qu'il vous fût possible de donner une suite favorable à la demande de Mademoiselle Smedley, Fondatrice de l'American National Institute.

Je profite de cette occasion, mon cher Préfet, pour vous renouveler l'expression de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments dévoués.

JULES CAMBON,
Ambassadeur de France à Washington.

[Translation.]

[Ministry of Public Instruction of Fine Arts. Fine Arts. Direction of the National Museums.]

PALAIS DES LOUVRE, *March 13, 1899.*

We can not too highly applaud Miss Smedley's generous conception.

It is with great pleasure that, after so many others, I wish the happiest future to the work of which she is the originator.

A. KAEMPFEN,
Director of the National Museums and of the School of the Louvre.

To the signatures of my colleagues I add mine, with all my good wishes for the American National Institute. I will give either a drawing or study.
Tanusery, 1899.

CLAIRIN, *Artistic Painter*

PARIS, *December 2, 1898.*

MADAME: You have been good enough to write to me, as has also Mr. von Daur, to ask me to become a member of the honorary council of the American National Institute.

I can not do otherwise than accept the honor you do me, and thank you, for the work you are striving to realize is worthy of every sympathy.

I beg you to receive, madame, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JULES CAMBON,
Ambassador of France to the United States.

Miss SMEDLEY,

Founder-Director of the American National Institute in Paris:

Where is the Frenchman who would not offer all his good wishes for the foundation of the American National Institute, and who would not help toward the success of this noble work by which the sympathy between two great peoples will be increased?

HENRY HOUSSAYE,
Of the French Academy.

With all the sympathy of—

T. M. DE HEREDIA,
Of the French Academy.

We shall be most happy to instill our ancient discipline into the young and liberty-loving minds that our great sister across the ocean will send us.

E. M. VOGILIE,
Of the French Academy.

NOVEMBER 26, 1899.

I join with all my heart in the work of the American National Institute, and place myself at the disposition of its founders to help them, so far as I can, toward its foundation.

E. SOLDI COLBERT.

FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

MAY 2, 1899.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I would like to draw your excellency's attention to a subject with which you are, I believe, already familiar, viz, Mrs. Smedley's plan for establishment in Paris an American National Institute for the Study of Art, which would also be a home for young women students, surrounding them with home influences and protection.

I learn that there is an opportunity to carry out the plan of establishment in connection with the forthcoming Paris Exhibition of 1900, and that the French Government has agreed to make the concession of a site, provided a permanent building is erected.

It appears to me that advantage should be taken of this offer, and the institute made a feature of the representation of the United States at the Exhibition.

The Government, in taking up the question and establishing the institute, would be conferring an incalculable benefit on so many young women now studying art in Paris, and entirely unprotected.

Trusting your excellency will give the matter consideration. with much respect, I remain,

Yours, very obediently,

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

His Excellency WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GAUVIX, COURTONNE LA MURDRAC, PAR LISIEUX,
October 23, 1899.

DEAR MADAME: It was with great pleasure I read in the Figaro three weeks ago that the work to which you have so long devoted yourself was soon to be inaugurated and organized in Paris.

Your American National Institute will therefore soon be able to receive your young compatriots coming over to perfect their studies in the arts taught in Paris.

I am rejoiced first of all on your account, for you are greatly deserving of the esteem and assistance both of your own country and of ours. The day you are able to inaugurate your good establishment you will have the very great satisfaction of seeing your work definitely achieved and will receive all the thanks due to you.

I shall not be one of the last to congratulate you. If I can for my part help you in your institute, will you allow me to give you the name of one of my friends, Mr. René Lenormand, a well-known composer. His compositions are, I believe, much liked in America, and I know he has many pupils and admirers among the American families in Paris. He could, if your programme allow of it, direct a class of music in your institute, and I am sure his teaching would be very quickly appreciated.

I am writing to Mr. René Lenormand to call on you, and you could tell him if you could utilize his talent in the interest of your young compatriots. If you can do so I shall congratulate myself on having made you make Mr. Lenormand's acquaintance.

In any case all my good wishes accompany you, and no one more than myself will applaud your legitimate success.

Accept, dear madame, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments,

LAISNEY.

I gave up a year ago my duties of solicitor in Paris to become president of the tribunal at Lisieux.

[Translation.]

15 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ.

DEAR MISS SMEDLEY: I am anxious to tell you how glad I am at the success of your noble undertaking. You have had an idea which at first sight appears very simple, it is so just, but which on reflection can not be so simple, since no one thought of it before you; that is to bring together French and American artists by a more reciprocal and profound knowledge of each other. It is not for me to praise the artistic genius of my fellow-countrymen, nor to boast of the beauties of my dear native city of Paris. But it seems to me that a very happy initiation is possible through a school such as you have planned. A school both Parisian and American. The young Americans coming to it will find there a part of what they love in their native country; they will not feel away from home, isolated, since they will find a temporary home and make one of a large family; but, on the other hand, they will be in Paris, and at each step they take they will have before their eyes the great artistic remains of the past, from the admirable Gothic of Notre Dame de Paris down to our modern constructions, less æsthetic, assuredly, but still most interesting.

One of the great cares of my life has always been to try and do away with the prejudices and errors which are propagated from nation to nation because they do not understand each other. Men must see each other, speak together, in order to be finally persuaded that they all belong to one and the same great human family, and that the legends spread abroad by the newspapers concerning the corruption of the French and the barbarities of the Americans are very false ones. Living in Paris as students, not as spoilt millionaires, your young American pupils will taste the charm of the true Parisian population, which the rich travelers, leading a luxurious life in the big fashionable hotels, can neither know nor appreciate; and they will appreciate the serious qualities that the Parisian hides under his frivolous and skeptical exterior.

We, in our turn, shall profit by the spirit of initiative of energy and by the sentiment of great moral responsibility which do honor to your country people.

Take notice that I do not speak here of education, but of breeding, which, perhaps, is of more value. It is never too late to finish our education, and young men and women can still perfect themselves in the art of good manners. As to instruction, it is evident that it can be pushed very far. No city more than Paris is intellectual. The lessons, classes, conferences, are as numerous here as the museums, the salons of exhibition and of painting; they are widely open, and I tremble at the idea that one can be tempted to follow merely the half of the classes held at the College of France, at the Sorbonne, at the Museum of the Louvre, at the Conservatoire, at the Museum, and elsewhere. There would be enough to occupy ten days in one day, and one would become too learned.

Your young people, when by their talent they have merited, after competition, to be admitted into the American National Institute, will not have all these classes to follow; it will be sufficient for them to choose one or two, so as to profit by them. Lastly, they will find in the American National Institute many precious resources—books, art gallery, and what is still more precious, they will be able to study alone, to commune with themselves; for after the agitation of the day nothing is of more value than the study and reflection that solitude brings.

As there is for young Frenchmen a school at Athens and at Rome, so the American youth will have the school at Paris; and I am sure that this school under the

direction of wise and enlightened masters will rapidly prosper. Truly, yes, I believe that in a few years it will be a title of honor to have been a pupil of the School of Paris.

This is what the municipal council of Paris and the American Government have so well understood. They have created, thanks to you and your undaunted courage, an institution which will live and cement, if needs be, the union of two great Republics, in love with the ideal, with fraternity, and with the love of the beautiful and the true.

Believe me, dear Miss Smedley, yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES RICHEL,
Faculty of Medicine, Member of the Academy.

PARIS, *February 14, 1900.*

[Translation.]

To promote the increase of fine arts in a work that at the highest degree gives honor to the initiators; because the study of the fine arts elevates the intellect to God, of whose perfect beauty all others are a reflection—educates and civilizes humanity—and constitutes the most noble ornament of the great nations.

M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

(Translated by John M. Zonghi, archivist of the *secretaria di stato*.)

ROME, *October 24, 1899.*

I am most happy to have been the translator of the words of praise used by the learned cardinal-secretary of state regarding the American Institute in Paris.

GIOVANNA M. ZONGHI.

ROME, *October 27, 1899.*

PARIS, *January 9, 1900.*

TO MR. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President of the United States.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of the success which has crowned the effort to found and establish the American National Institute (Prix de Paris) on the same principles as the Academy of France at Rome and Athens.

We were encouraged by private assurance and the many friends at Washington familiar with the project that the request expressed in our petition addressed to Your Excellency would be granted in due time, and we therefore tried to overcome every obstacle which might interfere with the realization of our aspiration.

I am happy to say that we have solved a point of the highest importance, by the concession of ground from the municipal council of Paris upon which to erect the institute, thereby overcoming the difficulty of our Government acquiring real estate in a foreign country. This act on the part of France is quite unprecedented; no similar privilege has ever been granted a foreign nation. To obtain such favorable results from the representatives of the city of Paris is loyal testimony of good will, generosity, and friendship.

I am convinced that the gracious words in our President's message, of December 5, to Congress in relation to the American National Institute tended to strengthen and solidify these sentiments. It was in the most gracious and opportune manner that Your Excellency spoke of the establishment in Paris of the American National Institute as a commemoration of the part taken by the United States in the great enterprise of the World's Exposition of 1900, and we are most thankful for your kindness, and the crowning result will be the best proof of the effectiveness of this assurance.

The highest attributes and policy of a great nation are to be liberal and munificent, to be free with her awards, splendid in her establishments, and grand in her public works. Wherever the standard of culture in the fine arts is most highly elevated we receive the request of the whole civilized world.

Another proof of the most eloquent nature is the multitude of signatures of the most distinguished men of France in the literary, artistic, and scientific world, to a resolution which Miss Smedley, the founder and director of the American National Institute, will have the honor to present personally to Your Excellency upon her early arrival in Washington.

A house has been rented in the most central location of Paris, 50 Avenue d'Iéna,

Place des Etats-Unis, to be used for the preliminary and administrative work of the institute; also to receive and place gifts, such as statuary, books, pictures, and objects of art donated to the institute, as well as to receive students who have been provided with private scholarships.

It was planned to inaugurate this house January 1, 1900, but on account of the death of our respected honorary president, Mrs. Warden-Pell, the inauguration was postponed. Mrs. Warden-Pell's knowledge of the requirements of American students pursuing their studies abroad prompted her to become a friend and patron of the work. Last year she gave a scholarship of \$10,000 to the institute to be known as the Warden-Pell Scholarship for Music, to be under the control of Miss Smedley. In recognition of this noble donation to the institute we recommended her to Mr. G. Leigues, the minister of public instruction, who thereupon decorated her as an "officier d'Académie."

The American National Institute is daily receiving gifts and assurances of support and protection from all directions. Mrs. James Jackson, a noble-minded American lady residing in Paris, has also given a scholarship of \$10,000, founded the library of the Institute, and has recently donated a bust of Christ in marble by the American sculptor, Ezekiel, at Rome.

One of the recent literary publications of the learned Cardinal Rampolla has been sent to Miss Smedley by the Cardinal himself, constituting a testimony of high appreciation from the Vatican.

During our travels in Italy last summer, where we studied the condition of schools and academies to acquire a knowledge which would assist us in directing American students of the Institute at Paris, we visited the art centers of Rome and Venice and put ourselves in communication with the great masters and directors of art institutions, receiving everywhere an assurance of cordial collaboration in all works tending to advance the interest of American students.

While in Venice I had the honor to introduce Miss Smedley to Commendatore Barozzi, director of the Royal Museums, who gave her as a token of his acknowledgment of the work a most valuable collection of 27 heliogravures, reproductions of the frescoes by Paolo Veronese. These reproductions can not be obtained through commerce, and are a most valuable gift to the Institute.

At Rome we have studied the academies and art establishments of other nations in this city, have had interviews with the respective directors, among others an interview with Dr. Guido Baccelli, minister of public instruction and director of archaeology, who expressed himself in the highest terms by saying that he wished it might have been the good fortune of Rome to possess such an institute instead of Paris.

We are proud of such testimonials, and the realization of this work will be the crowning monuments of a noble woman's life-dream and seven long years of tireless effort.

When I first visited the United States in 1890 I recognized the great qualities and possibilities of that glorious country, and upon studying the Constitution and Declaration of Independence I was seized with a desire to become a citizen, and did not hesitate to make my first declaration in the spirit of the historical motto of America, "Unite or die." I was proud when the final day arrived and I received the document which made me an American citizen, and for the last three years I have devoted my experience and knowledge of Europe to further the development and extension of the fine arts in America, and joined with enthusiasm in Miss Smedley's great work of founding the American National Institute.

I have recognized the talent possessed by young American students, and what a great blessing it would be if they could possess in Europe an academy where they could reach the standard of art of the nations of the Old World. Paris is to-day the center of activity in art, but, as the famous explorer of Egypt, Champollion, once said, "Without Egypt Greece could never have become a classical country in fine arts," and it was in the same spirit that France centuries ago founded an academy in Rome. It is her example we have followed, hoping to attain the same glorious results.

With the assurance of my highest respect, I have the honor to remain,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRI VON DAUR,
Secretary-General, Paris.

[Extract of letter from M. Van Vechten Olcott.]

NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

* * * * *

If I criticised the circular seriously I would suggest that there is not enough said in the petition showing the immense advantage that the satisfactory establishment of the Institute in Paris would be to the United States as a nation. Probably, however, this will be dwelt upon in the personal conversation that must be had when Congress meets.

Yours, truly,

J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT.

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE, PRIX DE PARIS,
Paris, le 6 Février, 1900.

The French committee met at the house of the Institute, 50 Avenue d'Jéna, on February 6, 1900, at 6 p. m.

Present: M. Félix Herbet, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel, Maire du 6^{me} Arrt. (Beaux-Arts.) M. Y. de Heredia, de l'Académie Française. M. Emile Soldi-Colbert, auteur de la Langue Sacrée. M. Sully Prudhomme, de l'Académie Française. M. Charles Richet, M. D., Prof. de la Faculté de Médecine, Membre de l'Institut. M. Henri von Daur, Secretary-General of the Institute. Miss Mathilda Smedley, Founder-Director-General.

ORDER OF THE MEETING.

Reading of telegrams and letters of regret from Messrs. Leon Clery, Massenet, Benjamin Constant, Mmes. Dumont, Breton, and Mrs. James Jackson, on account of absence or illness.

Expressions of regret at the death of Mrs. Warden-Pell, honorary president of the Institute.

Opening of the meeting, followed by a retrospective account of the work from December, 1892.

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE, PRIX DE PARIS.

1. Opening of the meeting by Miss Smedley, interpreted by the secretary-general, M. Henri von Daur.

Expression of gratitude for the generous support of the distinguished members of our French committee.

2. Notes on the history of the Institute. Miss Smedley spoke first of the work at Mme. de Morsier's house before a gathering of distinguished women, who would have wished it to be international, but in spite of this Miss Smedley has strictly adhered to her first conviction.

The first real meeting of the work was held in the drawing-room of the late Mrs. Warden-Pell, who was its first patron and subscribed \$1,000. The next meeting was held at Mme. de Morsier's, on January 15, 1895, when it was decided that the persons present considered it their pleasure and duty to give their approval and intellectual support to the scheme of the American National Institute (Prix de Paris).

Amongst these persons the late Mme. de Morsier and Messrs. Herbet and Laisney were the foremost, and at this point Miss Smedley expressed to these gentlemen her grateful thanks for their valuable support, as also to M. Leon Clery.

On the following Saturday Miss Smedley sailed for America, carrying with her this signed declaration for the purpose of organizing and incorporating the scheme, which she accomplished on December 9, 1896, under the laws of the State of New York, and on December 16 the board of trustees of the Institute met at the house of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The meeting was opened by the learned Dr. Charles F. Hoffmann. After the transaction of business, the work that Miss Smedley had accomplished was discussed and accepted. She was unanimously authorized to continue her efforts and to receive subscriptions for the building as well as for the endowment of the Institute.

The next meeting was held in Paris, at Mrs. Walden-Pell's.

Here the minutes were introduced.

All this time Miss Smedley never lost sight of making the work national, and in March of the following year she again sailed for the United States, carrying with her, together with a letter from the prefect of police showing that at the proper moment the work would be declared of public utility, the evidence of contributions (as per paper introduced) artistic, musical, and literary, with the determination of putting it before the Government, and did so as per petition attached.

The success of her first efforts seemed doubtful, but she was convinced that a reso-

lution signed by such well-known personalities as the following (copy attached) would ultimately secure the end in view.

With this conviction she returned to Paris, whither the secretary-general, Mr. Henri von Daur, had already proceeded. He, as a foreigner and familiar with the best schools of Europe, had at once seen the necessity for this great work and joined his efforts to hers.

The final result had been just what she anticipated, as is shown by the quotation from President McKinley's message.

Secretary Hay's letter and that of Senator Davis. (Copies attached.)

A petition was formulated by the secretary-general and Miss Smedley to the prefect of the Seine and Municipal Council of Paris to secure a concession of the ground upon which to build the Institute.

3. The result of this petition follows, shown by the report of M. Clairins upon the meeting of December 27, 1899, and on the next day's vote of the municipal council of Paris. (Report attached.)

4. There was a discussion of the future of the Institute and declaration that up to the present time it was an undoubted success, opening up new interests in the arts and letters to American students under the best conditions to insure the preservation of real talent and genius.

Miss Smedley had made a thorough study of the principles upon which the Prix de Rome had been founded, which made Paris the center of activity in art for the whole world. In this search she had realized that the fundamental evil in her own country was the absence of an organized censorship, and that America could only build up a Beaux-Arts at home by sending to this country her genius and talent already prepared under the proper conditions. She saw that to succeed the Institute must be supported by public interest. She therefore tried to acquaint the public of the necessity of its existence, and to enlist the public of two nations her first effort had been to secure their leaders.

5. Discussion of the plan for the building, to be competed for either by French architects or French and American ones, as decided by the home committee.

6. Discussion of site, as to convenience, sanitary arrangements, etc.

7. Financial report from the beginning read and indorsed. (Report attached.)

8. Question of new circular discussed, to be published at an early date.

9. Inspection of the present house, most appropriately situated exactly facing the Place des Etats Unis, and put into thorough repair, with furnace, bathroom, and gas. A lecture salon has been added, with seating capacity for 200. There is a garden, with smaller building containing the studios, music and class rooms.

10. Suggestion for the mode of application for the students.

It was decided that the school year begin on October 1, but that in the meantime the use of the house be allowed to students and teachers from April 1.

11. The members present expressed their satisfaction and admiration of the house and its arrangements, and especially of the emblem of the institute, composed and executed by M. Henri von Daur, the secretary-general. They also expressed their lively appreciation of M. von Daur's valuable services in helping to secure the ground, and his devotion to the cause for the last three years, with their wishes for the continuation of his good offices.

12. Reading of the letter addressed to President McKinley by the secretary-general, M. von Daur. (Copy attached.)

13. Expression of gratitude to Mrs. James Jackson, founder of the library, to Mrs. Frank Leslie, to Baroness von Zedwitz, and Baroness Seilliere, as contributors to the scholarship fund.

14. Expression of satisfaction at the adhesion of so many illustrious names of France to the board of council.

M. Clairin's name was proposed and voted as a member of the committee.

15. Mention of Miss Smedley's departure for America to present to President McKinley the resolution attached and reading of same. As also to make the incorporation a national one, and to formulate and put into operation a plan for State scholarships. Furthermore, to call in all the moneys already privately subscribed, and solicit further cash donations in order to maintain the present house and carry on the administrative business during the construction of the greater building.

The inauguration of the present house to take place upon Miss Smedley's return.

16. A vote of thanks to the press for its warm support and congratulation to Miss Smedley for the success of her seven year's efforts.

To quote the words of M. Charles Richet: "This work is ideal, but an accomplished fact, which, while it was rendering valuable service to America was crowning France with glory."

The meeting closed with good wishes to Miss Smedley for a safe journey and speedy return, and signing the following declaration:

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, met together on the 6th day of February, 1900, at 4.30 p. m., in the house of the direction of the American National Institute, hereby declare that it is their duty and pleasure to decide by the present resolution that Miss Smedley on leaving Paris place in the hands of her brother-in-law, Mr. Henri von Daur, secretary-general of said institute, the original signatures of the persons who have given their approbation of the measures taken in the establishing of the American National Institute, carrying with her a certified copy of the same.

The undersigned further declare that, as the branch committee in Paris, they are ready to continue their cooperation with the American committee for the regular progress of the work of which Miss Smedley is the founder and director.

Paris, February 6, 1900.

SULLY-PRUDHOMME,
De l'Académie Française.

F. M. DE HEREDIA,
De l'Académie Française.

ÉMILE SOLDI-COLBERT,
Auteur de la Langue Sacrée.

F. HERBET,
Avocat à la Court d'Appel, Maire du 6^{me} Arr. (Beaux-Arts).

CHARLES RICHEL, M. D.,
Professeur de la Faculté de Médecine, Membre de l'Institut.

HENRI VON DAUR,
Secretary-General of the American National Institute.

Upon which Miss Smedley expressed her grateful appreciation of all that France and the members of the French council and committee in particular, had done for the progress of the institute, and the honor conferred upon the work by having among these members Monsieur Jules Cambon, representative of France to her country. Her country's appreciation could not be better expressed than by the quotations from President McKinley's message and from Senator Davis and Secretary Hay's letters. (Attached.)

In carrying the evidence of the work to America Miss Smedley leaves behind her a veritable host of illustrious supporters to cooperate in the best possible way for the completion of the final result—the greater building of the American National Institute (Prix de Paris).

NEW YORK, March 17, 1900.

DEAR MISS SMEDLEY: My talk with you yesterday afternoon was most interesting and encouraging, and I can not but tell you how much I appreciate the good work you have done.

Referring to the question of how to obtain the best results in securing plans for your building, I would suggest that you employ someone, the best man you can think of in the profession, either here or in Paris, to form a written programme, giving the conditions of a competition; that is to say, specifying the number of drawings needed and the kind of drawings, also giving a programme of the plot and a full description of the building desired, and that when this programme has been written that you invite everybody to compete, and finally ask the jury of the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris to select from these drawings made in competition the best one for your building. This, I believe, would give the most satisfactory result.

Wishing you every further success in your enterprise, with kindest regards, believe me,

Very sincerely, yours,

THOMAS HASTINGS.

MISS MATILDA SMEDLEY,
24 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY,
New York, March 19, 1900.

MISS MATILDA SMEDLEY,
No. 24 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MISS SMEDLEY: I heartily congratulate you upon the great success achieved in Paris in securing the land for the American-Prix de Paris-Institute. Of course I

realize that the land is secured only on the condition that a fund for the building is forthcoming, either from private subscriptions or Government appropriation.

The proposed institute, if properly organized, will, in my opinion, be of great usefulness, not only in elevating the standard of art in this country but also in cementing the cordial relations of the two countries, and my personal cooperation will be gladly given on the condition which I emphasized in a former letter to you, namely, that the enterprise be so organized and safeguarded that the advantages shall accrue to the most deserving and talented students.

I am, very truly, yours,

HOWARD RUSSELL BUTLER.

234 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET,
New York, March 20, 1900.

MY DEAR MISS SMEDLEY: I have just read another article in favor of the American National Institute. I must write you a little of what I feel in regard to the noble work you have done. It is overwhelming.

I have also for years been doing a great educational work, and feel very proud of it, in that I have not only benefited the thousands of pupils that have passed from under my hand, but through them the uplifting influence has reached their homes.

I have been greatly interested in the institute because I have traveled abroad a great deal and have friends among struggling geniuses of our land, and therefore know and realize their great needs, and what a boon such an establishment will be to them; and I can scarcely realize now that the great undertaking is to become an accomplished fact, as I am sure it must be, for America will never permit France to excel her in generosity and courtesy to her struggling talent.

The patience with which it has been brought out, the strength of its foundation, the securing of it as a public utility, which exempts it from taxes, the concession of the land, is all simply enormous, leaving the nation nothing to do but to erect the building and create scholarships.

The social interest you have thrown into this, as well as literature, science, and art, which opens the field on such a grand scale to bring our students in touch with the best the world has to give under such grand conditions, all you may well be proud of.

I read in our President's message his suggestions in regard to the American National Institute. I felt proud of the head of our nation, that in the midst of the overwhelming duties surrounding him he had not failed to see the importance of the great work, and I believe it will be the crowning glory of his administration and will make his name immortal—the establishment of the American National Institute; the Prix de Paris in the beautiful city of Paris.

Very sincerely,

SARAH E. BUCKBEE.

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE, PRIX DE PARIS.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Signed by:

Chauncey M. Depew, LL. D.

E. Ellery Anderson, LL. D.

Hon. John D. Crimmins.

Levi P. Morton, ex-governor of New York.

Thomas W. Wood, president of the National Academy of Design.

Edward Walpole Warren, D. D., rector of the churches of St. James and Holy Trinity, both in New York City.

Emily James Smith.

Dean Barnard College.

George B. Post, president Am. Inst. of Architects.

W. H. R. Fannce, pastor Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

McKim Head of White, architects.

Carrere & Hastings, architects.

Howard Russell Butler, president American Fine Art Society.

Chartran.

E. de Madrazo.

Mary R. Callender and Caroline de Forest.

John S. Wise, ex-senator.

S. Doc. 398—2

Signed by:

Maurice Grau, impresario.

Edward Lauterbach.

R. E. Johnston & Co.

Henry Wolfshon.

Lillian Nordica.

Alexandre C. Morgan.

C. M. Rubens.

Mrs. Warden-Pell, honorary president.

Thomas Hunter, Ph. D., president Norman College, New York.

Henry von Daur, assistant secretary American National Institute.

[Bulletin municipal officiel de la ville de Paris.]

CONCESSION D'UN TERRAIN À L'INSTITUT NATIONAL AMÉRICAIN.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT. L'ordre du jour appelle la discussion du rapport présenté par M. Clairin, au nom de la 4^e Commission, tendant à accorder à l'Institut national américain la concession à long terme d'un terrain de la ville de Paris, pour y établir l'équivalent, pour la jeunesse américaine, des écoles fondées par la France à Rome et à Athènes.

Ce rapport a été imprimé et distribué.

M. CLAIRIN, rapporteur.—Messieurs, l'American National Institute, autorisé par l'Etat de New-York, le 9 décembre 1895, vous a adressé une pétition vous demandant la concession d'un terrain de la ville de Paris sur lequel il pourra construire un palais correspondant à notre académie de Rome et notre école d'Athènes.

Le but de cet Institut est de procurer aux jeunes gens et aux jeunes filles des Etats-Unis l'avantage de terminer en France leur éducation littéraire ou scientifique, ou dans les différentes branches des arts: peinture, gravure, sculpture, architecture, musique, et dramatique, etc.

Des "prix de Paris" seront également créés, analogues aux prix de Rome qui sont décernés à nos artistes.

Le fonctionnement de l'Institut sera assuré par le fonctionnement de bourses créées, soit par des particules, soit par les quarante-cinq Etats de l'Union; la construction du Palais aurait lieu moyennant une subvention officielle de 1,250,000 francs, et, nous devons le dire, elle serait déjà en voie d'exécution si un empêchement légal n'interdisait au gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'acquérir directement ou indirectement des immeubles à l'étranger.

Ce projet à, dès l'abord, été fort approuvé en Amérique; nous avons sous les yeux une liste de 800 adhérents environ et nous voyons, d'ores et déjà, l'Institut doté de riches fondations; par exemple et entre autres, celles de Miss Walden Pell, président honoraire de l'Institut, s'élevant à 50,000 francs, pour la création d'une bourse d'art musical qui portera son nom; celle de Mme. James Jackson, en mémoire de son mari, d'une égale somme, avec la promesse en outre de contribuer à l'établissement de la bibliothèque de l'Institut; celle de Mme. Frank Leslie, de New-York, s'élevant à 25,000 francs, etc.

Vous trouverez d'ailleurs en annexe de ce rapport les noms des membres du comité fondateur, dont vous apprécierez la composition à sa haute valeur.

Nous regrettons de ne pouvoir nous soumettre la liste très longue que nous avons lue, des marques de sympathie et d'adhésion que l'Institut national américain a suscitées en France parmi les artistes, les littérateurs et les savants.

Nous n'en sommes pas surpris. Cette entreprise, si utile à la jeunesse américaine, revêt un caractère de grandeur qui ne vous échappera pas. Votre Commission a pensé que vous ne pouviez pas vous en désintéresser, d'autant plus que vous êtes, comme nous le sommes nous-mêmes, très touchés de voir rendre un nouvel hommage à la ville de Paris, considérée comme le centre lumineux de la civilisation.

Malheureusement, il nous est impossible, à bien des points de vue, de faire à l'Institut la donation pure et simple d'un terrain municipal pour l'érection de ce palais. Mais il a paru à votre 4^e Commission que toute difficulté pourrait être évitée en concédant à l'Institut, sous certaines conditions à débattre, un emplacement pour une longue période (50 ans par exemple), renouvelable d'ailleurs, moyennant une redevance d'un franc par an. Nous ne pouvons nous étendre davantage sur le contrat à intervenir.

Il suffit d'en indiquer aujourd'hui les grandes lignes; vous aurez à en examiner le détail dans votre prochaine session, si, comme nous l'espérons, vous renvoyez avec

avis favorable, la pétition en question à M. le Préfet de la Seine pour qu'il puisse entrer en pourparlers avec les fondateurs de l'American National Institute.

Nous pensons d'ailleurs être l'interprète du Conseil tout entier, comme nous sommes déjà celui de votre Commission de l'Enseignement et des Beaux-arts, en félicitant respectueusement Miss Matilda Smedley, la fondatrice de l'Institut, de sa généreuse et noble initiative. Son œuvre est grande: un bel avenir lui est réservé. Si la jeunesse américaine y est intéressée, si la ville de Paris doit s'en réjouir, la France entière y applaudira, heureuse de la gloire de ses artistes et du génie de ses savants, fière de leur rayonnement dans le monde.

Nous vous proposons donc d'adopter la proposition suivante:

"Le Conseil,

"Vu la pétition n° 3170 de l'Institut national américain;

"Vu le rapport de M. E. Clairin, au nom de la 4^e Commission,

"Décide:

"ARTICLE PREMIER. L'Administration est invitée à entrer en pourparlers avec les fondateurs de l'American National Institute, afin de leur concéder, par bail à longue échéance et renouvelable, moyennant 1 franc par an de loyer, un terrain de la ville de Paris pour la construction du palais dudit Institut.

"ART. 2. Le contrat à intervenir sera soumis au Conseil municipal lors de la prochaine session."

Adopté (1899; p. 3170).

O

ot
25

DE

SIAM

16

S Doc 398 56 1

VILLE DE PARIS

TERRAINS A VENDRE

BOULEVARDS ÉMILE-AUGIER ET JULES-SANDEAU

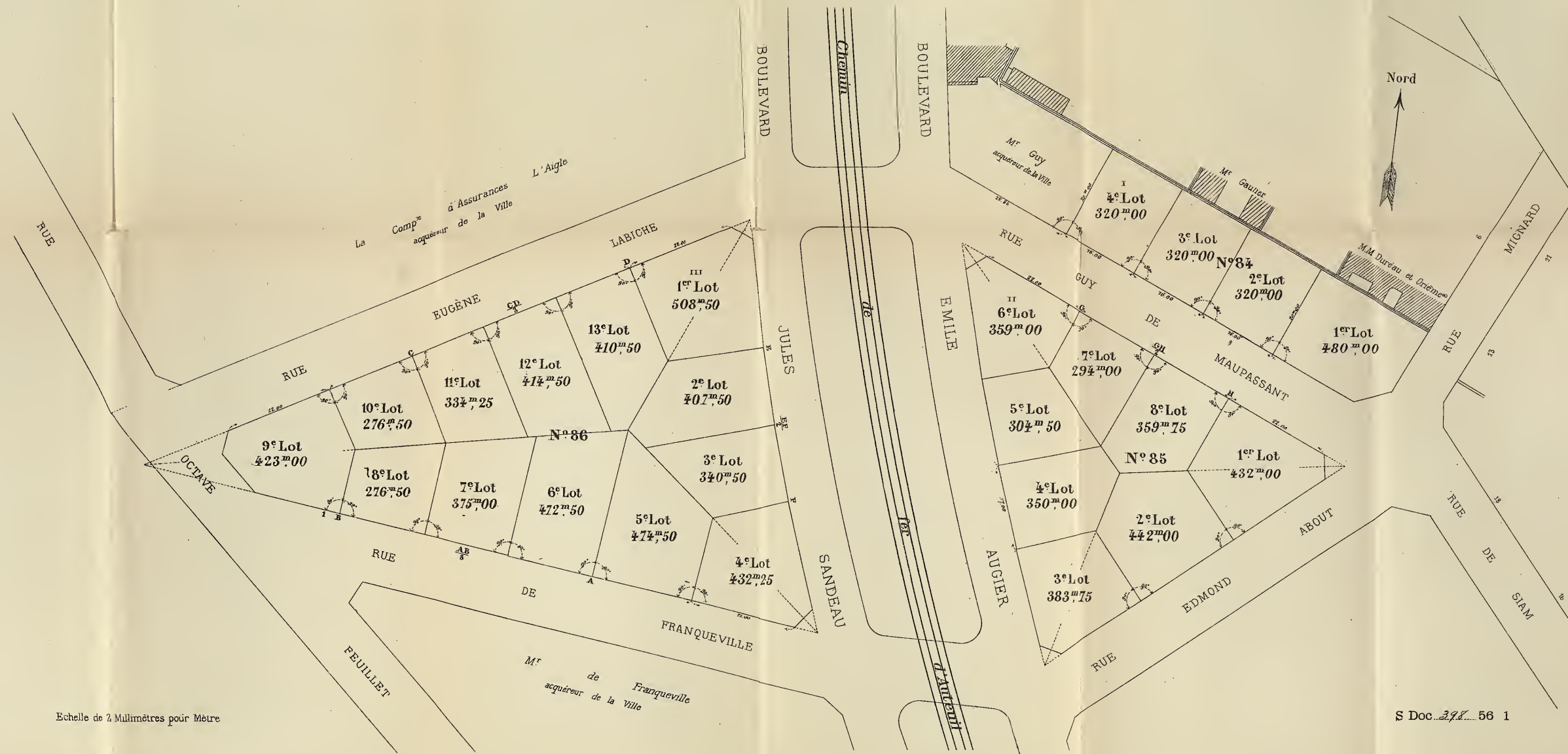
. Guy-de-Maupassant, Edmond-About et Mignard

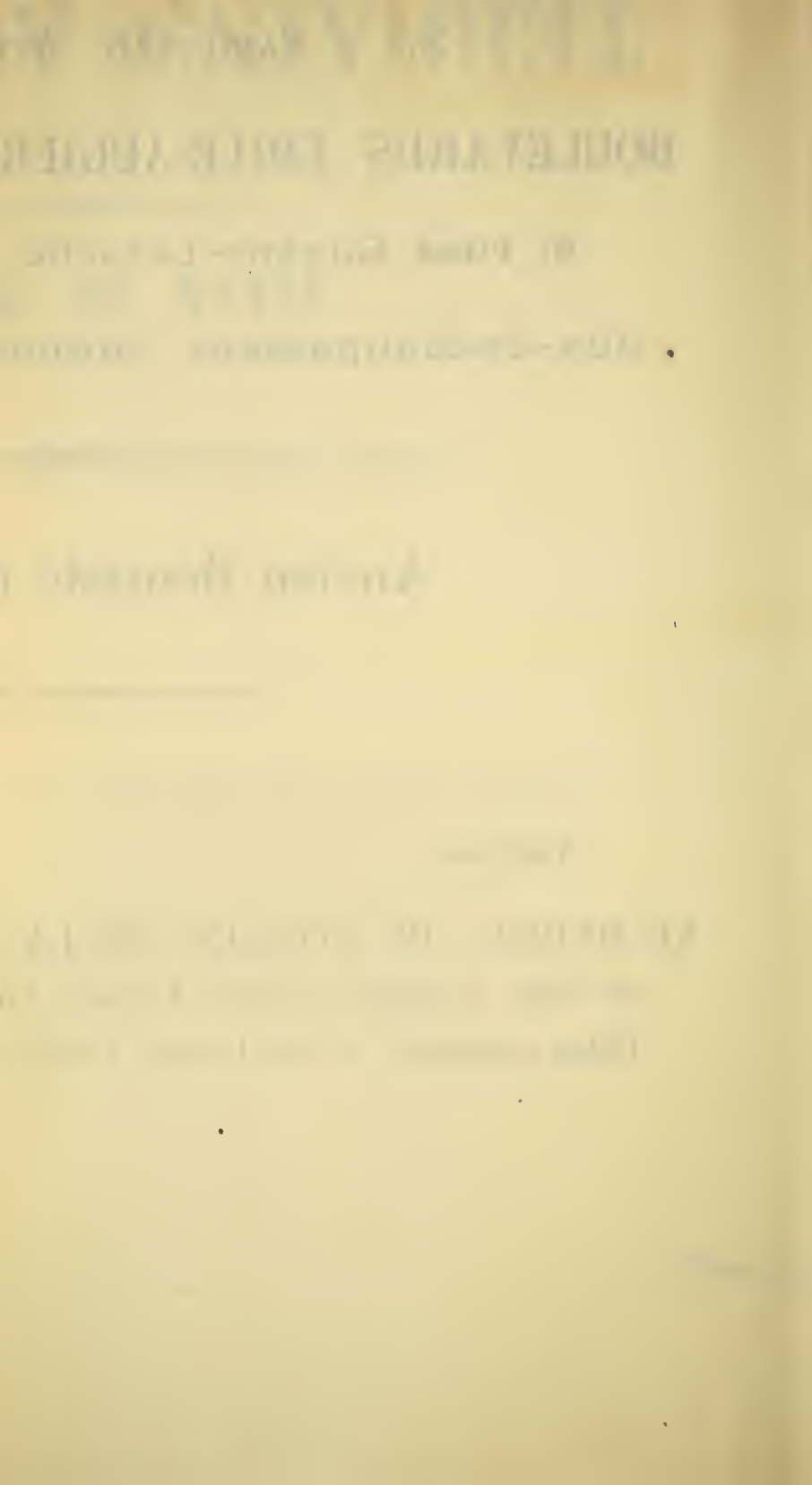
Ancien fleuriste de la Ville

S'adresser :

AU BUREAU DU DOMAINE DE LA VILLE (annexe Est de l'Hôtel de Ville, ancienne caserne Lobau), tous les jours (les Dimanches et Fêtes exceptés), de dix heures à midi et de 3 à 5 heures.

Echelle de 2 Millimètres pour Mètre





S Doc 398 56 1

DIRECTION

DES

Travaux de Paris

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

B. — N° 2103. Ad.

Service de la voie publique

2^e Division. 3^e Section

Projet Terrain communal
de la rue Robert Estienne
(8^e Arrond^t)

Plan à joindre à mon rapport en date de ce jour.

Dressé par l'Ingénieur
ordinaire soussigné.

Paris, le 23 Septembre 1891

Pour l'Ingénieur de la 3^e Section empêché
L'Ingénieur de la 7^e Section

Signé: Thiriot

Vu et vérifié par
l'Ingénieur en Chef soussigné

Paris, le 28 Septembre 1891.

Signé: Boreux

Vu, adopté et présenté par l'Inspecteur G^l des Ponts et Chaussées.

Paris, le 30 Septembre 1891

Pour le Directeur de la Voie Publique et des Promenades
L'Ingénieur en Chef délégué

Signé: Boreux

Echelle 2:



Surface totale du terrain communal: 1932^m 13

Surface occupée par le dépôt: 1897^m 13

o	o	o	o	o
o	o	o	o	o

261

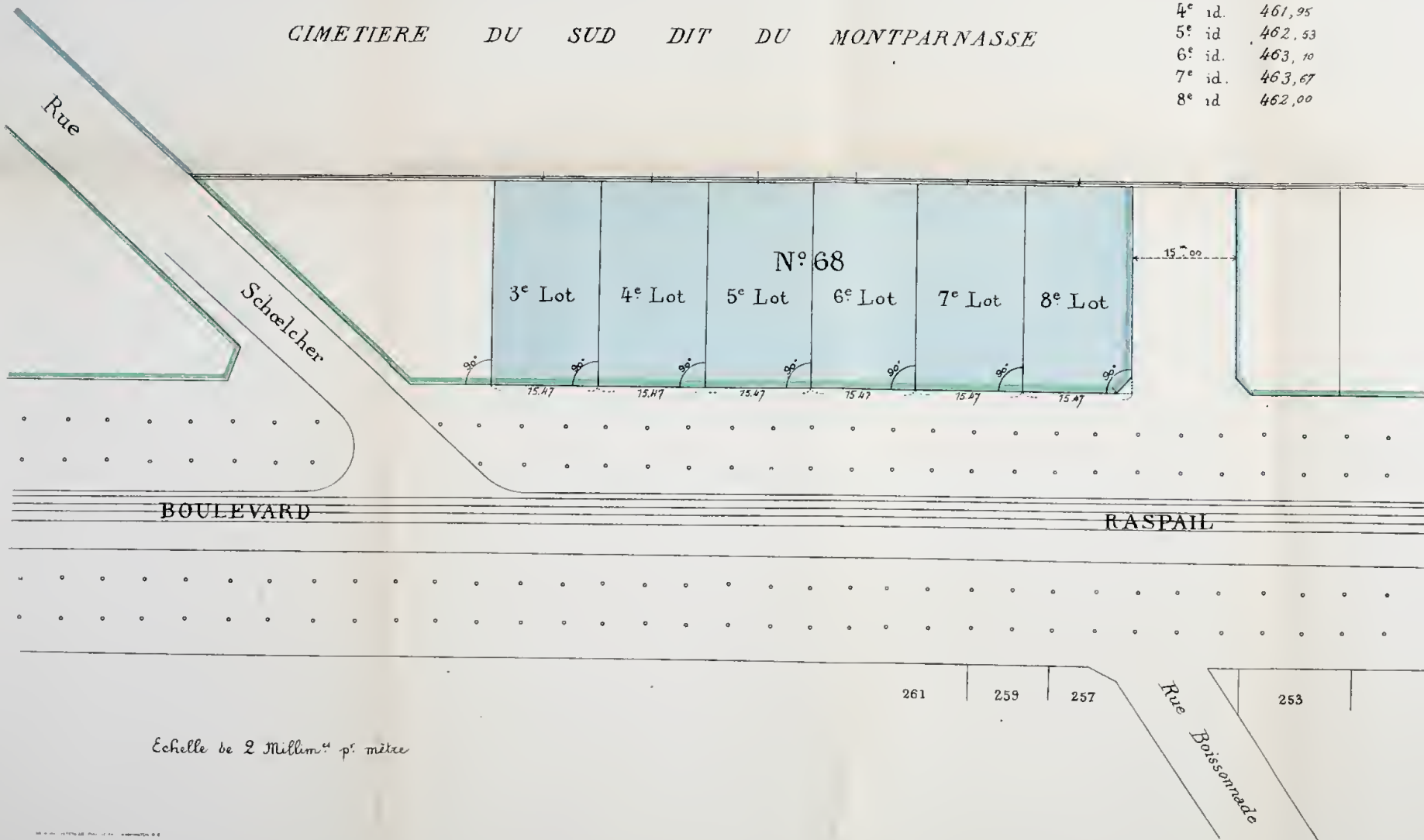
259

→ Nord.

CIMETIERE DU SUD DIT DU MONTPARNASSE

Surfaces

3 ^e Lot	461,52
4 ^e id.	461,95
5 ^e id.	462,53
6 ^e id.	463,10
7 ^e id.	463,67
8 ^e id.	462,00

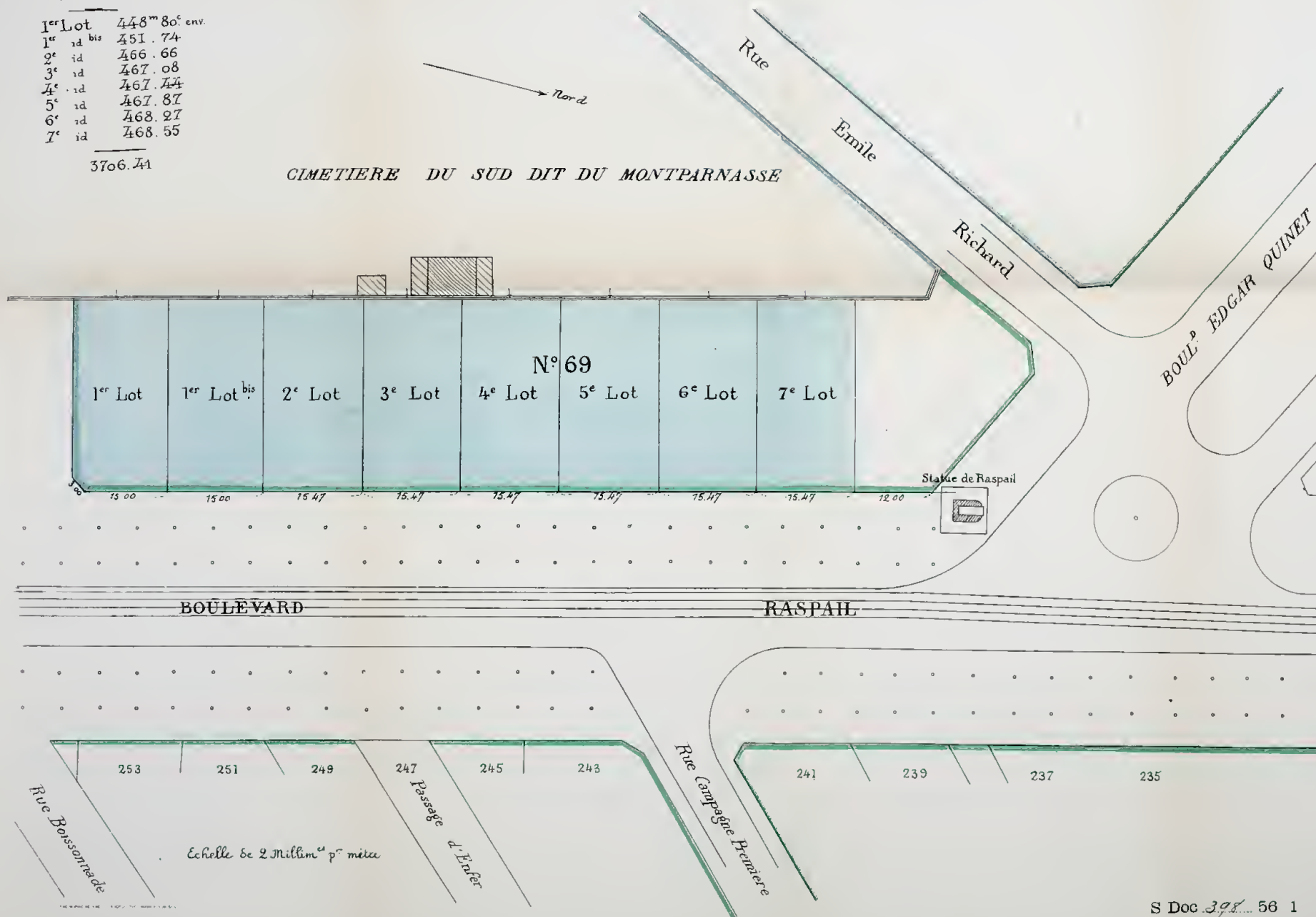


Surfaces

1 ^{er} Lot	448 ^m 80 ^c env.
1 ^{er} id bis	451.74
2 ^e id	466.66
3 ^e id	467.08
4 ^e id	467.44
5 ^e id	467.87
6 ^e id	468.27
7 ^e id	468.55

3706.41

CIMETIERE DU SUD DIT DU MONT-PARNASSE







PREFECTURE DE LA SEINE

VILLE DE PARIS

TERRAINS A VENDRE

SIS A PARIS (15^{me} Arrondissement)

BOULEVARDS PASTEUR ET DE VAUGIRARD

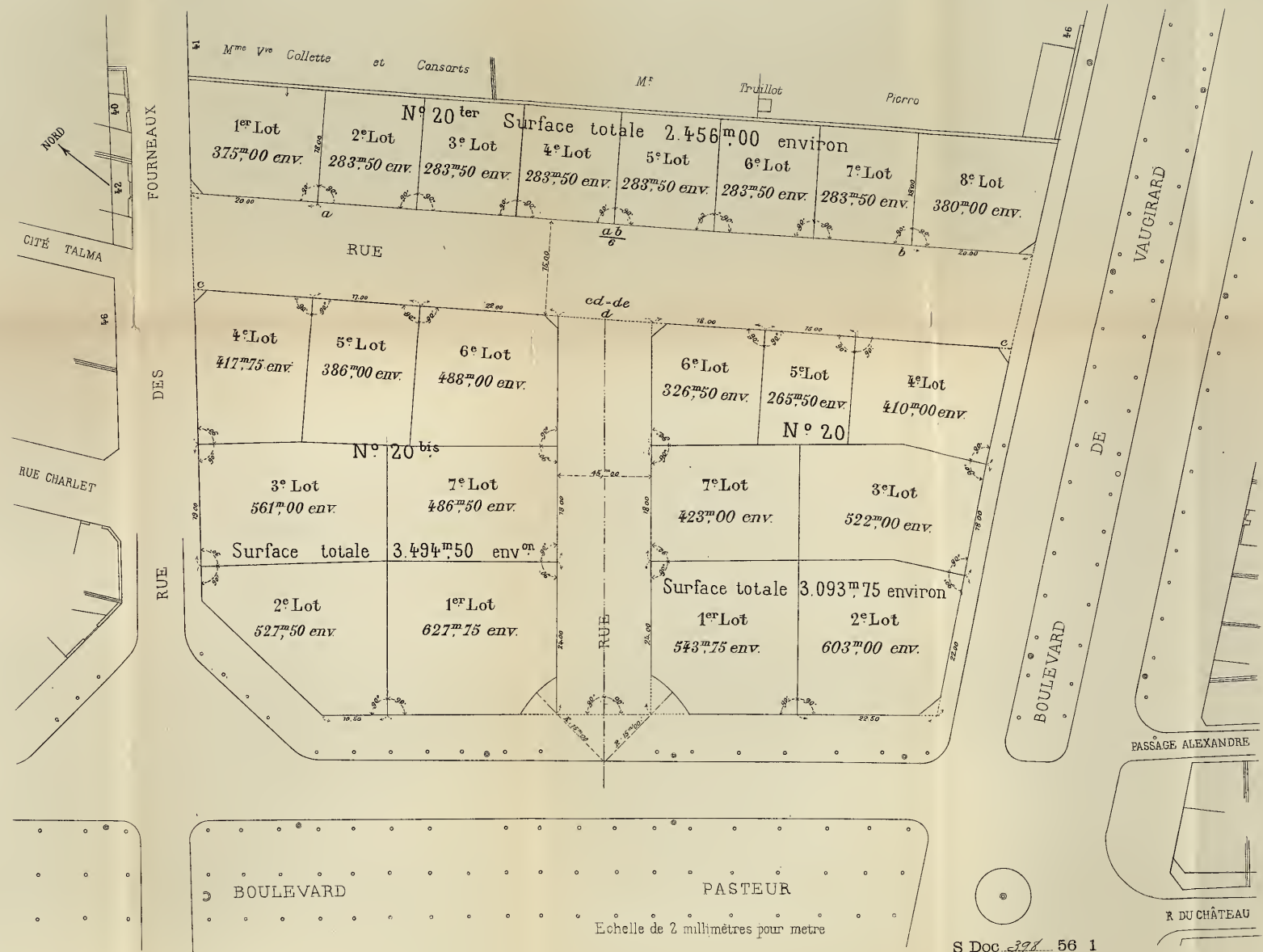
et rue des Fourneaux

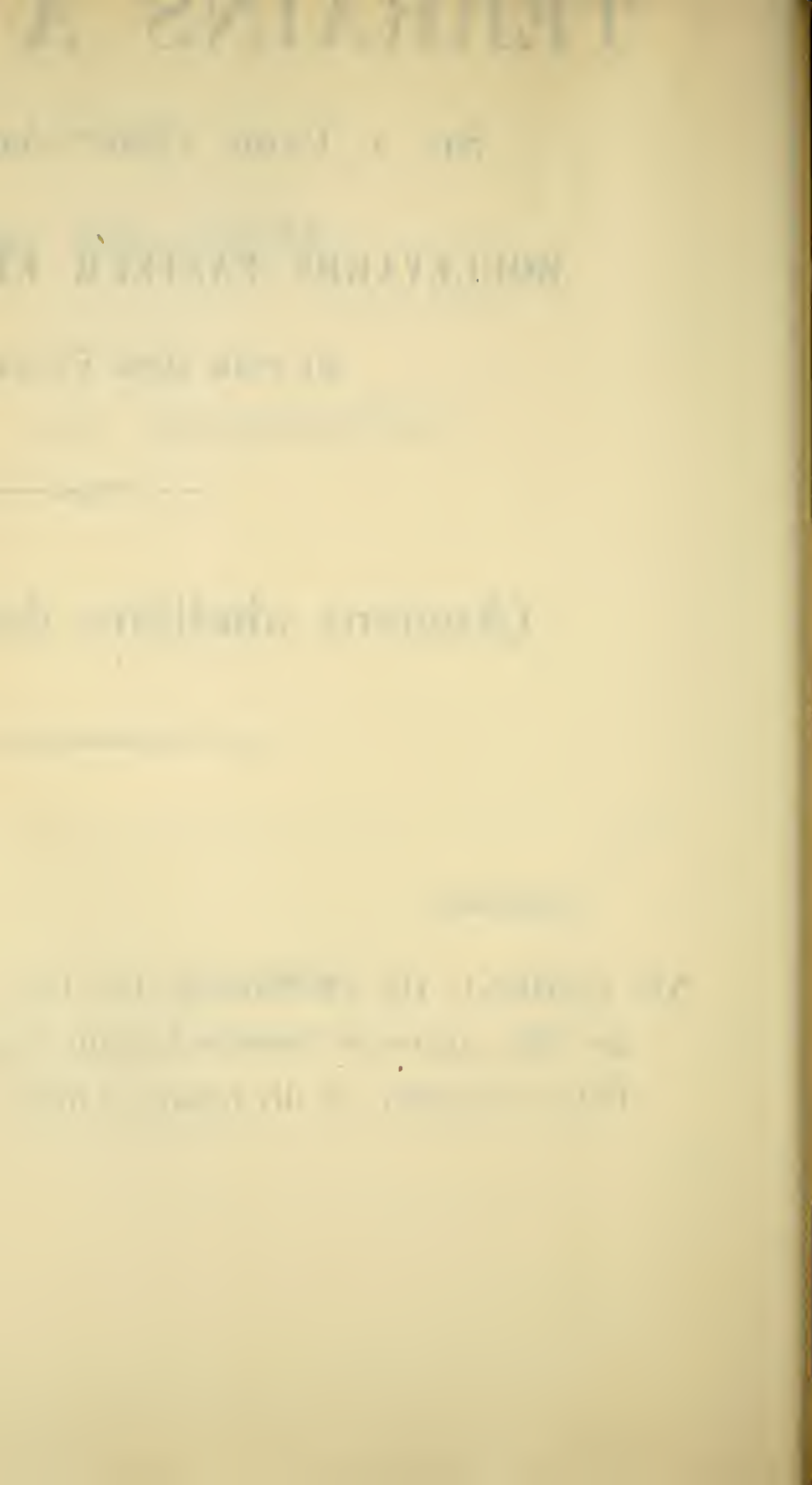
(Anciens abattoirs des Fourneaux)

S'adresser :

AU BUREAU DU DOMAINE DE LA VILLE (annexe Est de l'Hôtel de Ville, ancienne caserne Lobau), tous les jours (les Dimanches et Fêtes exceptés), de dix heures à midi et de 3 à 5 heures.

THE MAPS PICTURES OF PHOTOGRAPHY WORKS, N. C.





1871-1872

1873-1874

1875-1876

1877-1878



Chemin de Fer projeté

Quai d'Orsay

Suffren

CHAMP DE MARS

N^o 16 (Surfaces)

1^{er} Lot 663^m 60^c
2^e — 655^m 60^c } 1 319^m 20^c

N^o 17

7^e Lot 678^m 80^c
8^e — 678^m 80^c } 1 357^m 60^c

Quai d'Orsay

Rue de Buenos Ayres

de

DU

Avenue

PARC

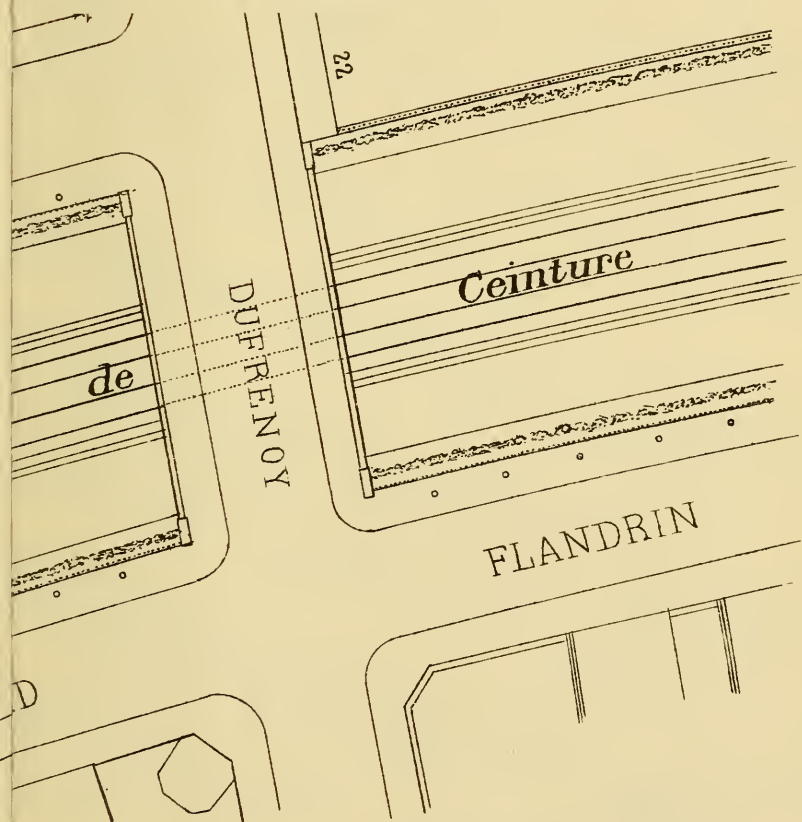
CHAMP

DE

MARS

Echelle de 2 Millim pour Mètre





Echelle de 0^m002 pour metre

PRÉFECTURE DE LA SEINE

VILLE DE PARIS

TERRAINS A VENDRE

SIS A PARIS (16^{me} Arrondissement)

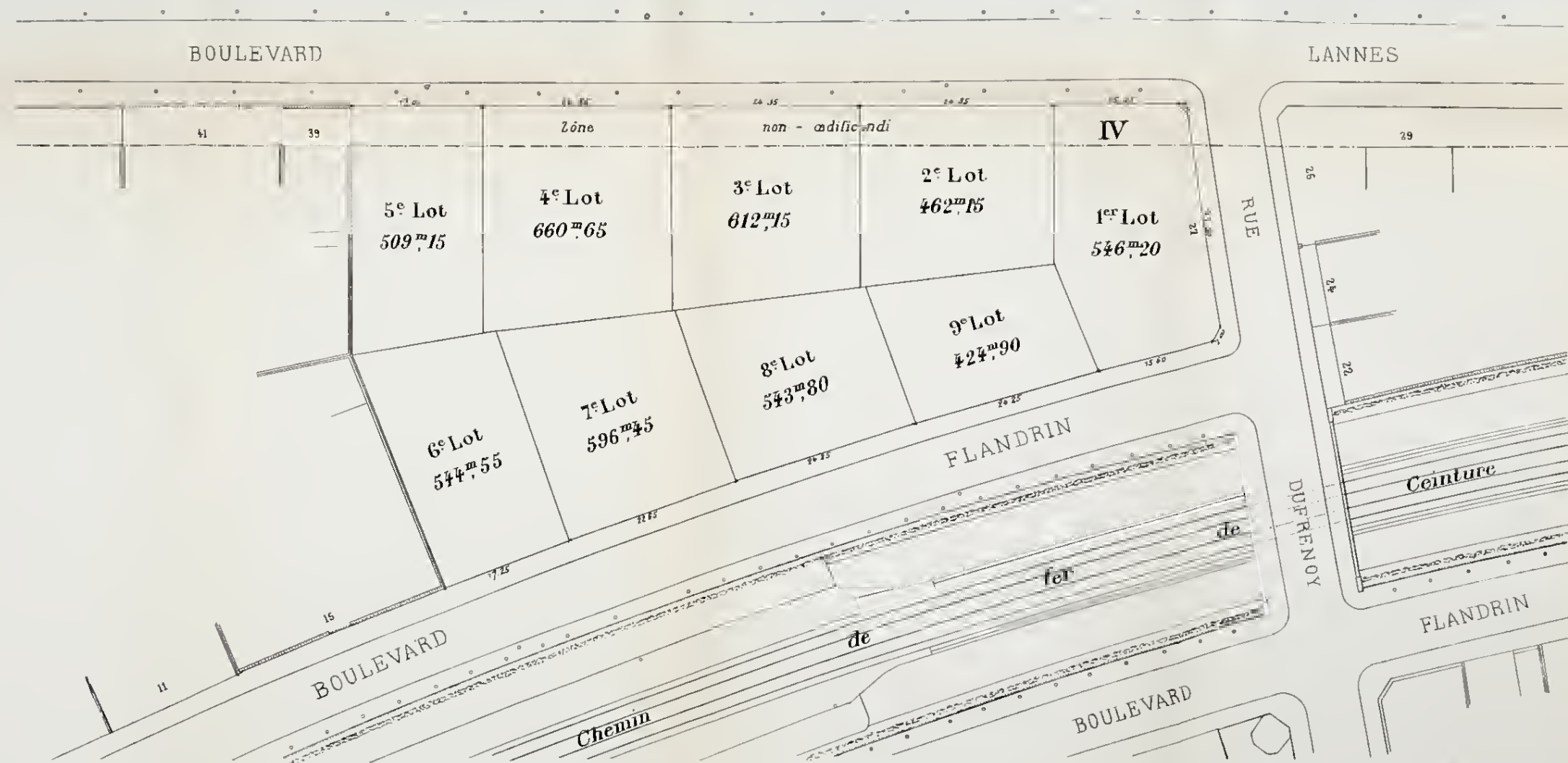
BOULEVARDS LANNES ET FLANDRIN

et rue Dufrénoy

Anciennes glacières du Bois de Boulogne

S'adresser :

AU BUREAU DU DOMAINE DE LA VILLE (annexe Est de l'Hôtel de Ville, ancienne caserne Lobau), tous les jours (les Dimanches et Fêtes exceptés), de dix heures à midi et de 3 à 5 heures.



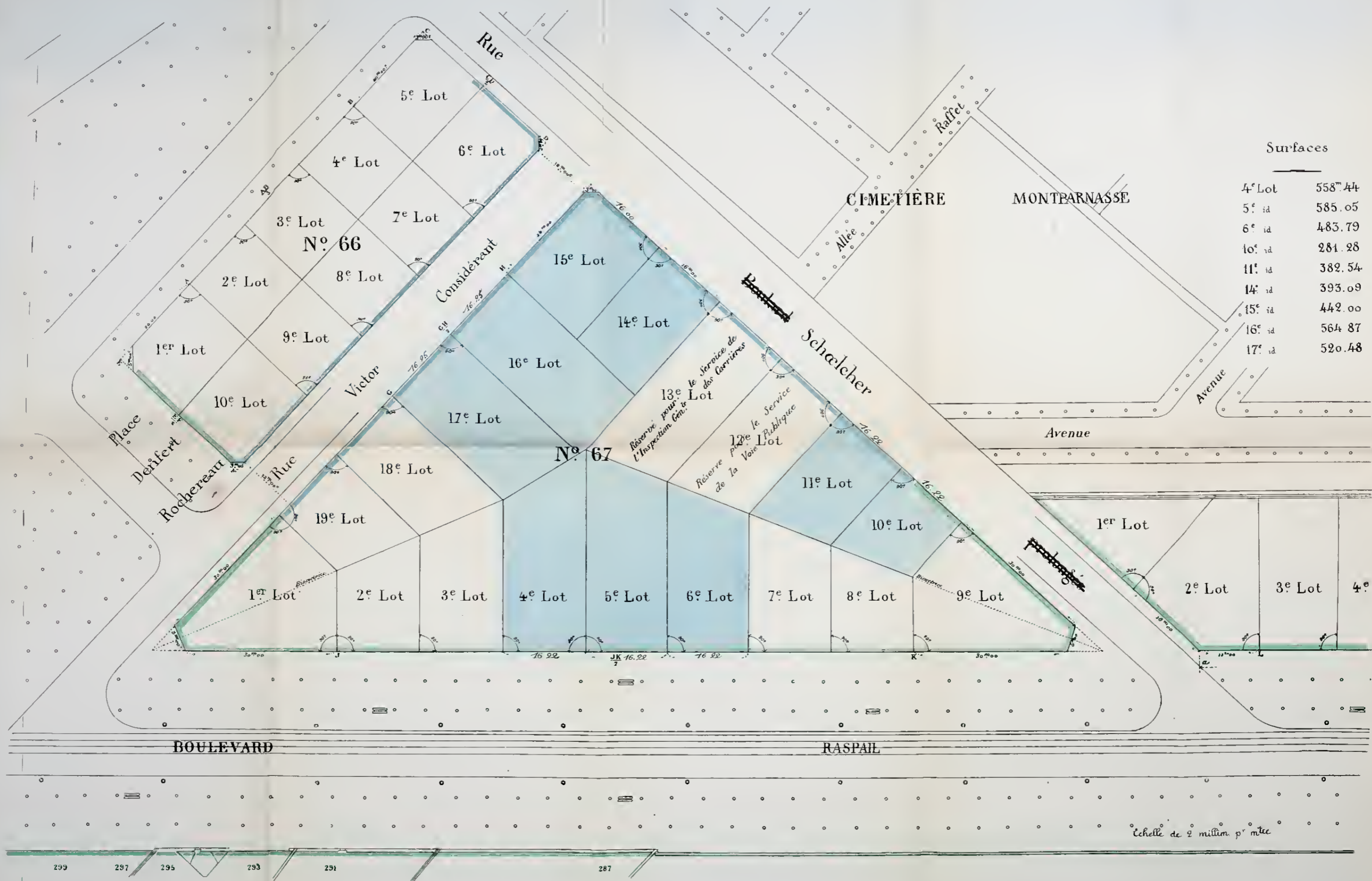
Echelle de 0^m002 pour metre

S Doc. 398 56 1



1. 1	171.74
2. 1	187.84
3. 1	171.74
4. 1	171.74
5. 1	187.84
6. 1	171.74
7. 1	171.74
8. 1	187.84
9. 1	171.74
10. 1	187.84

171.74





Plot N° 1

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	328 ^m .20 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	478 ^m .00 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	312 ^m .30 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	312 ^m .30 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	300 ^m .60 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	300 ^m .60 ^c d.
Total	2032 ^m .00 ^c d.

Plot N° 2

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	486 ^m .20 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	312 ^m .30 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	324 ^m .00 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	324 ^m .00 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	353 ^m .50 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	348 ^m .00 ^c d.
Total	2148 ^m .00 ^c env.

Plot N° 3

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	298 ^m .00 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	422 ^m .00 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	324 ^m .00 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	324 ^m .00 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	365 ^m .50 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	368 ^m .50 ^c d.
Total	2102 ^m .00 ^c d.

Plot N° 4

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	430 ^m .00 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	378 ^m .00 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	408 ^m .00 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	313 ^m .60 ^c d.
Total	1529 ^m .60 ^c env.

Plot N° 5

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	333 ^m .00 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	333 ^m .00 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	278 ^m .60 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	278 ^m .60 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	278 ^m .60 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	278 ^m .60 ^c d.
7 ^e d.	278 ^m .60 ^c d.
8 ^e d.	278 ^m .60 ^c d.
9 ^e d.	361 ^m .20 ^c d.
10 ^e d.	359 ^m .00 ^c d.
Total	3057 ^m .80 ^c env.

Plot N° 6

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	352 ^m .50 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	346 ^m .00 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	287 ^m .00 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	287 ^m .00 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	287 ^m .00 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	287 ^m .00 ^c d.
7 ^e d.	287 ^m .00 ^c d.
8 ^e d.	287 ^m .00 ^c d.
9 ^e d.	361 ^m .50 ^c d.
10 ^e d.	361 ^m .50 ^c d.
Total	3143 ^m .50 ^c env.

Plot N° 7

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	411 ^m .50 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	416 ^m .50 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	354 ^m .00 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	354 ^m .00 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	354 ^m .00 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	354 ^m .00 ^c d.
7 ^e d.	428 ^m .00 ^c d.
8 ^e d.	389 ^m .00 ^c d.
Total	3061 ^m .00 ^c env.

Plot N° 8

Surfaces

1 ^{re} Lot	392 ^m .50 ^c env.
2 ^e d.	392 ^m .50 ^c d.
3 ^e d.	347 ^m .00 ^c d.
4 ^e d.	347 ^m .00 ^c d.
5 ^e d.	422 ^m .00 ^c d.
6 ^e d.	272 ^m .00 ^c d.
Total	2173 ^m .00 ^c d.

Résumé

Plot N° 1 Surface	2032 ^m .00 ^c env.
d° 2	2148 ^m .00 ^c d.
d° 3	2102 ^m .00 ^c d.
d° 4	1529 ^m .60 ^c d.
d° 5	3057 ^m .80 ^c d.
d° 6	3143 ^m .50 ^c d.
d° 7	3061 ^m .00 ^c d.
d° 8	2173 ^m .00 ^c d.
Surface totale	19246 ^m .90 ^c env.







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